

Spearhead

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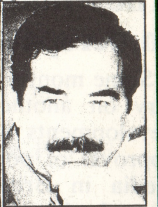
No 259

SEPTEMBER 1990

'Hostage babies will pay' 'Starve babies' threat as 40 Brits are moved to hell holes

**I'LL STARVE
YOUR BABIES**

**• We'll let your
babies starve
warns Hussein**



BARBARIC: Hussein

**We'll
make
Brits'
babies
starve**

Iraq warns: your babies will starve
Saddam's sinister threat
to Britons held by Iraqis
Saddam declares
war on babies

Saddam to starve hostage babies

MURDER OF THE TRUTH

***How the press distorts
news in order to whip up
public hysteria***

(See page 4)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

The Middle Eastern crisis in perspective

Some months ago, when giving a commentary on another issue, we said that any developments which won the wholehearted approval of political leaders and the mass media in Britain should straightaway be viewed with grave apprehension. Using the same yardstick, we might remark that any international figure who earns such epithets as 'beast', 'tyrant' and 'gangster' from the propaganda organs of the liberal establishment must surely have something going for him.

This is what has been achieved over the past month by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Indeed, so universal has been the verbal crucifixion of the Iraq leader following his invasion of Kuwait that it is abundantly clear that he is seen as a threat by some very powerful interests. Just what interests these are, and just what Saddam Hussein is aiming at, therefore become things that warrant close and dispassionate investigation.

Hussein's march into Kuwait was immediately greeted by the customary chorus of moralistic liberal humbug. He was an 'aggressor' and could not be allowed to get away with it. US President Bush set the tone when, in a televised speech from the White House, he said: "Today, as President, I ask for

your support in a decision I've made to stand up for what's right and condemn what's wrong, all in the cause of peace."

Bush was of course here referring to his decision to send in American forces to confront the Iraqis. What he was saying about 'right', 'wrong' and 'peace' was of course pure moonshine. In 1982 Israeli forces stormed into Lebanon, but there was then no talk from a US President of using armed might to stop them. In the same year the Argentinians invaded the Falklands. This invasion was (as it happens, quite properly) regarded by the US Government and President as Britain's affair, while in many of the capitals of Europe condemnation of the Argies for taking the islands was a lot less loud than condemnation of Britain for sending a force to liberate them. Earlier, when the Russians attacked Afghanistan, though there was much verbal outrage there never was a hint that military action by America or her western allies should be contemplated. Of course, the military considerations involved in that crisis were of a wholly different magnitude than those involved in the present Middle Eastern one, but the moral considerations were exactly the same: a sovereign state had had its sovereignty violated. All this simply proves the nonsense of employing moralistic criteria to determine the justification for international action.

Neither must we forget that the very same Saddam Hussein had previously staged an armed attack on Iran. Then there were none of the postures by western statesmen that we are now witnessing over the same leader's invasion of Kuwait. What then makes the conquest of Kuwait, and the threatened conquest of Saudi Arabia, so different from these previous acts of military aggression?

The answer that will immediately suggest itself to all except the wholly uninformed might be summed up in one word: **oil**. The United States now depends on the Middle East for about half of its oil supplies, and a very large part of this half comes from the very region standing at the centre of the crisis. The supposition is that, if action is not taken to restore normality in the area, oil supplies to the US and other important oil-importing nations may be severely disrupted. At best, it

is assumed, Saddam Hussein, if he gets control of Saudi Arabia as well as of Kuwait, will jack up oil prices to wholly unacceptable levels and thereby cause grave economic harm to the Western World generally and America in particular.

Well, all this, if true, at least simplifies the issue. It strips away all the moral cant now polluting the world's air waves and reduces present US and British action in the Middle East to a plain exercise in *realpolitik*. We are intervening, not to protect the sovereignty of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, not to punish aggression, not to preserve peace, but to safeguard what we perceive to be vital economic interests which require that present oil supplies and prices remain stable. Nothing wrong with that — if it is all true.

But is it true? The first thing that strikes the observer in any contemplation of what is presently going on in the Middle East is that President Bush and those supporting him are playing for extremely high stakes. We are told that US forces sent to the Middle East could build up to a figure of a quarter of a million men. This is a great deal more than the size of the forces originally envisaged at the outset of the Vietnam campaign. Many observers are asking whether this could be a re-run of Vietnam all over again. In that conflict the United States, despite her immense commitment of military and economic resources, eventually had to admit failure and withdraw — as she did, with scars upon American society that are visible to this day. If the sacrifices called for in the Middle East eventually come to half of those called for in Vietnam, would these not far exceed any economic losses that might accrue from a disruption in oil supplies that would only be temporary and a raising of oil prices that might be somewhat less so?

George Gale, writing in *The Daily Mail* on August 10th, said of the Middle Eastern imbroglio:-

"What if Hussein should conquer Saudi Arabia as well as Kuwait? What if he should succeed in imposing his will throughout the Arab world?

"He will be doing no more than past conquerors. Arabs will still be sitting on their oil. Hussein will control more of it, but he will need the revenue from it as much as we need the oil itself. If he sets a price too high, the rest of the world will have to do without it. The market economy can be left to prevail."

These thoughts were echoed by Norman Macrae, writing in *The Sunday Times News Review* on the 12th August, when he said:-

"...the scare about grave long-term implications for oil is a familiar misconception. Politicians and stock markets fall into it again and again.

"When the Arabs quintupled their asking price for oil in one afternoon of the Yom Kippur war in 1973, politicians said this meant oil would be desperately short for ever. The Heath Government issued petrol ration coupons and ministers intimated that petrol rationing might have to last for our lifetime. They supposed that the Arabs, presumably by muttering abracadabra, had repealed the laws of supply and demand for oil."

Which of course they had not. The writer went on to relate how the 1973 price rise inevitably led to an increase in the world's supplies, as sources of production previously

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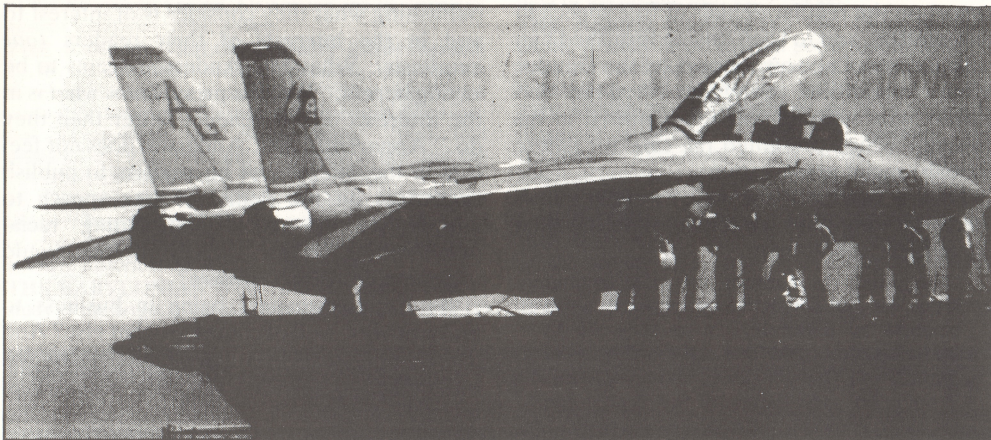
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ALL TOOLED UP — IN DEFENCE OF WHAT?
Warplane aboard the carrier USS Eisenhower, heading for the trouble zone

unprofitable became profitable. At the same time demand adjusted itself without undue economic disruption — a switch in the United States to smaller cars being just one example. All these facts make a nonsense of the proposition that the maintenance of present Middle Eastern oil supplies and prices is an imperative of such magnitude that it explains the commitment of men and arms that the US Government is presently making to the restoration of the *status quo ante* in the area.

A much more plausible interpretation of what is happening was supplied in an article by Israeli writer Asher Wallfish, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* of August 7th. Alarmingly titled 'Now the gasmasks come out in Israel', the article spoke of the unease, amounting to dread, with which Israelis viewed Saddam Hussein's intentions. The writer went on to relate how the Israeli army had, only the previous week, announced that all residents of Greater Tel Aviv (a million and a half in number) would be issued with gas masks very shortly. Air raid shelters, he continued, "are a must for Israeli contractors who request a building permit. The shelters have to be fitted with gas-proof doors."

This, in case the reader may get the wrong idea, is not due to Jews' excessive preoccupation with gas but to the fact that, as is well known, Saddam Hussein has accumulated a large stockpile of chemical warfare weapons — a fact that has led to American troops now being sent to the area being equipped with the most up-to-date anti-chemical protective clothing.

Another fact of great interest mentioned by Mr. Wallfish is that, so terrified are the Israelis at the wave of sympathy being shown for Hussein by their Palestinian subjects that they are actually wondering if the time has come to start being nice to them! "Anything," the writer quoted former Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin as saying, "that could keep the Palestinians out of the strangulating embrace of Saddam Hussein was worth exploring."

Well, well!

In an article reprinted on page 5 of this issue Ivor Benson draws attention to the anomalous nature of the political boundaries that have up to now divided the Arab world, stressing how these were determined in the first place largely to suit the convenience of western moneyed interests, which wanted the Arab peoples to be kept fragmented and thus weakened. Saddam Hussein is the latest of a succession of Arab

leaders who have sought to rectify this situation. The methods he is using to this end will of course cause pain and shock to western bourgeois liberals. Those methods are, however, consistent with the rhythm of Middle Eastern politics over many of the past decades and thus far are anyway almost gentlemanly by comparison with what the Israelis have been able to get away with again and again in their numerous incursions into others' territory.

What seems likely, from all the accounts that have so far appeared of Saddam Hussein's vision of the Middle Eastern order of the future is that there will be little, if any, room in it for the state of Israel — and certainly not for Israel in her present form, in occupation of Palestinian lands that were no part of the original Israeli Mandate. And, as Mr. Wallfish remarked in his article, "it's only two hours' drive from the River Jordan to Tel Aviv." Jordan seems highly likely to come soon within Saddam Hussein's sphere of influence. Israel is scared.

Present logic, combined with past history, seems to point to the Israel factor as the most potent reason for President Bush's massive military build-up against Hussein, as well as Hussein's universal excoriation by the media and by all the great and the good of international liberalism. The Iraq leader has certainly stirred up a hornet's nest against himself. He may have overplayed his hand and he may not succeed in his quest. What he will have done, nonetheless, is provide us all with an excellent panorama of international power-politics at work, and here and there a glimpse of the real forces that control our destinies.

Crocodile tears over Mr. Gow

Truly touching were the lamentations uttered by Mrs. Thatcher at the news of her "dear, dear friend," Eastbourne MP Ian Gow, being blown up by an IRA bomb outside his home in Sussex.

From her profoundly 'caring' look, assumed as she was expressing sorrow at Mr. Gow's death, the Prime Minister then, as if at the press of a switch, adopted her 'resolute' look and informed the nation that "the IRA should know that we will never surrender to terrorism."

But the truth is that Britain — or at least its Government — has been surrendering to terrorism all the time ever since the present phase of the Ulster troubles began in the late

1960s.

After every outrage committed by the republican gunmen and bombers, there have been the ritual denunciations from political platform and pulpit. These have then immediately been followed by a carefully engendered atmosphere of panic and desperation, as those among our rulers and opinion-formers have cried out for a 'new initiative' to bring the warring parties in Northern Ireland round a table in talks for peace. These 'new initiatives' have been sprouting forth with regularity over the past two decades and show no signs of abating. The 'initiatives', without exception, have involved some sort of gesture of conciliation to the pro-republican element within the province, and in more recent times they have also incorporated symbolic nods and waves towards the Government of the Irish Republic itself. Every single one such of 'initiative' has involved some sort of compromise of the principle that Northern Ireland is British territory and Britain's business. Perhaps the most celebrated of these 'initiatives' was the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which in a direct insult to the loyal Ulster people gave the representatives of the Republic the right to have a say in Ulster affairs.

In the potted biography of Mr. Gow that followed his assassination there was mention of the interesting fact that he had at one time

IAN GOW
Too pro-
unionist for
the Govern-
ment's liking



been considered for the post of Northern Ireland Secretary but had been passed over on account of his strong unionist convictions and because of the thought that these would render him 'unacceptable' to the republicans, both north and south of the Irish border.

And while all these 'initiatives', compromises and climb-downs have been occurring we have had regular repetition of the theme that there will be 'no surrender' to the IRA.

So let us just remind ourselves what it is the IRA are seeking. They are seeking the incorporation of Ulster into a united Irish Republic. If that should come about — whatever the manner in which it comes about — they will have accomplished their objective and we will, in effect, have surrendered to them.

This being so, a partial surrender to the IRA occurs every time a new 'initiative' is taken which implies that Northern Ireland is less than a 100 per-cent British possession and less than a 100 per-cent British concern. Every such 'initiative' serves to convince the IRA that Britain is wavering and that its will to hold onto Ulster is being eroded. Every such 'initiative', psychologically speaking, brings the gangsters' dream of a united Ireland just one little step nearer. The message is not slow to get home. Carry on bombing, carry on

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from prev. page)

murdering people, and the resolve of Britain will eventually crack, and Ulster will be ditched!

The IRA thugs are also well aware of another factor which sustains them in the will to carry on. They know that the general public on the British mainland is sick to death with the killings — particularly when they occur on the mainland itself. The public on the mainland has for many years been the victim of myths and illusions concerning Ulster, all regularly fed to them by 'liberals' and leftists in the mass media — and even sometimes by writers in pro-Tory papers like George Gale in the *Daily Mail*. In consequence of this continual drip-feed of propaganda, a great many people on the mainland have come to regard North Ireland as a foreign country in which Britain has no business, and in consequence take the view that, if we get out of the province, all will be peace and goodwill!

These dangerous popular misconceptions concerning the proper status of Northern Ireland could easily be corrected by a determined drive in the mass media to remind the British public of the enormous contribution made by Northern Ireland (and indeed by loyalist Irish people from the South) to the great achievements of Britain and her Empire in peace as in war. However, there is conveniently very little mention of this nowadays, and only the debit side of the Northern Irish connection is given emphasis.

The IRA operatives shrewdly calculate that the anti-Ulster attitudes nurtured by their allies in the mass media will eventually give rise to a massive demand that Britain should quit the province and let the Irish Republic have it. This provides just one more reason why they find it worth their while carrying on their campaign of terror.

So, the next time the bombers strike and some other unfortunate victim gets killed, listen not to what the Government is saying; watch with great care and attention what it is **doing**. Watch also the reaction of the mass media. Then decide, after a bit of rational calculation, whether or not surrender is in the air, whether or not the terrorists are actually winning the war.

Role of the press, from out of the horse's mouth

Sometimes, those self-appointed guardians of 'democracy' who preside over the running of our 'free' press disclose a little more that it is good for them to disclose about their operations and motives. A case of this occurred recently when one of our readers wrote to *The Mail on Sunday* newspaper following the experiences of the British National Party in Dundee last April. Readers will recall that *Spearhead* published a comprehensive and detailed report of the day's events, in which police action, combined with local council suppression and left-wing mob violence, contrived to deny the BNP the right to hold a lawful public meeting in the city.

Our reader, who had been in touch with the Editor of the *MoS* on some other matters, extended the range of the correspondence to

ask him why newspapers like his own did not report on the regular denials of free speech to nationalists, and to back this up furnished him with a copy of our own report on the Dundee affair. In addition, our reader asked the *MoS* Editor why nothing was ever printed in his columns which presented the case for (white British) racial preservation.

To this our reader received a reply that is worth quoting, and we reprint here the final paragraph, as follows:-

"Regarding the question you pose in your letter, do not forget newspapers are in the business to entertain just as they are to inform, and, to make profits. Editors will only publish what they consider is of interest to and in the interests of their readers. It is up to you to compose articles within those parameters."

A moment's thought about the implications of this passage should bring home to the reader just what kind of an institution our press has become. A properly conducted press should be a medium for informing the public of a country on all matters of serious national or local concern. The question of whether such information is 'entertaining' simply should not come into it. Many matters that are serious are, by their very nature, dull to read about; but they nevertheless must be fully reported and examined if the public interest is to be served. On the other hand, many matters that provide 'entertainment' revolve, likewise by their nature, around pure trivia. They may form appropriate content for specialist magazines, or perhaps better still comics; but newspapers published, presumably, for adult readers are failing in their duty if they give them spatial preference over much more relevant and important news merely on the grounds that the latter is less 'entertaining'.

The assertion of the *MoS* Editor, Mr. Jim Anderson, about newspapers being in the business to 'entertain' also has other implications. Nothing is more entertaining than a real 'shock, horror' story. If, for instance, a patriotic organisation like the BNP holds a peaceful meeting at which speeches are made on some serious topic of public concern, this is not likely to be reported because such speeches are deemed as not having 'entertainment' value. If, on the other hand, an Asian shopkeeper has his windows smashed and a rumour (however unfounded) gets about that some nationalists were responsible, that is worthy of a prominent report. Why? Because it is 'exciting' and 'shocking' — i.e. 'entertaining'.

For many years, *Frankenstein* and *Dracula* movies have been popular with the cinema-going and TV-viewing public, because everyone likes, from time to time, to be 'horrified'. But these films are quite innocent affairs as long as they do not attempt to make a political point or sway the viewers' judgement on some vital public issue. When, however, the same technique of 'shocking' people for the purpose (ostensible at least) of 'entertainment' is used to influence their attitude on much more serious matters, including political ones, this, to our mind, represents a gross abuse of the power of the communications media. Should private interests, dedicated, as Mr. Anderson says, "to make profits," be allowed to exercise this power without restraint?

One further passage in the *MoS* Editor's letter to our reader is worthy of comment, and

this is where he speaks of editors only publishing what they consider is of interest to **and in the interests of** their readers (*our emphasis*). What Mr. Anderson seems to be saying here is: "We, the press, know what is in the interests of our readers better than they do." Apparently, Mr. Anderson does not feel it is in the interests of his readers to publish exposures on the denial of free speech to nationalists or articles advocating racial preservation. To this, the key question would of course be: **which readers?**

As for newspapers being in business to make profits, well of course — what else? And if a conflict occurs between making profits and telling the full truth to the people, profits must come first.

Aren't we lucky to have our 'free' press!

Murder of the truth

On the morning of Sunday, August 19th, the first newspaper to catch our attention carried a glaring headline saying: "Saddam to starve hostage babies." Suspecting that the press was up to its usual tricks, we turned to another paper. There, likewise, was another prominent headline, also on the front page: "Saddam declares war on babies." We turned to yet another paper, to read — again on the front page — "I'll starve your babies" followed by a sub-heading: "Saddam's sinister threat to Britons held by Iraqis."

Curious, we sent a messenger out to obtain **all** the Sunday papers on sale in our local newsagents. Without exception, all of them displayed similar headlines and all on the front pages. Such uniformity of reporting by the whole of the national press is a rarity, and the phenomenon led to the question: could it have been that, on this day if not on others, there was some central orchestration of the newspapers with a view to getting over some key point that it was considered necessary should be rammed down the throats of the British reading public?

Doubtless, millions of people, as they picked up their Sunday papers on this day, felt total revulsion towards the President of Iraq and his Government in the light of their actions as portrayed by these big headlines — so much so that very likely they damned the Iraqis out of court without even troubling to read further. "Maggie's absolutely right to send in the RAF," they no doubt cried — which was certainly the reaction intended by this publicity operation.

It was only when one troubled to read the small print in the reports following that one actually got to the bottom of what the headlines were supposed to be about. Said the *Sunday Times*, speaking of a statement by someone described as an Iraqi spokesman: "He said that the blockade (imposed on Iraqi ships by the UN) had 'caused and will cause shortages in imported food, especially milk for the Iraqi babies...we have decided to treat babies of foreign families equally according to those of Iraqis, according to our humane principles.'"

In other words, the Iraqi spokesmen was saying that children belonging to foreigners in Iraq would not be spared the shortages that were bound to occur in the way of food if the blockade continued. Rather different from "I'll starve your babies," as suggested in the headlines. Once again, truth gets murdered!

FOR THE ARABS, A CHOICE OF EVILS

IVOR BENSON examines the historical background to the Middle East crisis

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MUCH of the truth about the present trouble in the Middle East could be unfolded out of the news that 12 of the 20 Arab states represented at a hastily called 'summit' meeting in Cairo decided to put a joint armed force in the Persian Gulf area to help prevent Iraq's Saddam Hussein doing to all the Gulf oil states what he has done to Kuwait.

In fact, what happened in Cairo will have little bearing on immediate developments in the region. Only two of the 12, Egypt and Syria, have sizeable armed forces, and even these are hardly in a position to intervene effectively. And Saudi Arabia? The state facing the most immediate threat from Iraq does not possess armed forces which could offer any serious resistance if Saddam Hussein should decide to move in.

Without immediate and substantial western support, Saudi Arabia would be a pushover.

All the states combined could not have halted Saddam Hussein if he had decided at once to press on after occupying Kuwait.

What the Cairo summit demonstrated once again is that the circumstances of history have produced a number of Moslem states, in Arabia and elsewhere, which are incapable of achieving any effective unity.

So, what is the cause of this built-in disunity?

Answer: the dispensation now prevailing in the Middle East, all the way around from Palestine and Lebanon to Yemen, is highly artificial. States like Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, etc., have no natural right to exist; **all of them were the creations of western economic and political imperialism and colonialism;** their territorial

boundaries, like those of innumerable other new states in Africa and elsewhere in the so-called Third World, were drawn by the external powers and are unrelated to the identity and distribution of the populations they enclose.

Saddam Hussein knows that by harping on that theme he has a means of reaching the millions of Arabs over the heads of the present rulers. He stated in a message broadcast over Iraqi radio:-

"Through its partitioning of the lands, western imperialism founded weak statelets and installed the families which rendered to it services...imperialism attended to its interest in oil and secured geographic positions on the coasts of seas, oceans and gulfs when it established these dwarf states."

All of the Arab leaders are aware of the urgent need for unity with which to confront the threat of an **expansionist Israel** now firmly planted on Arab soil, but the ruling families in those many statelets are understandably disinclined to surrender the enormous wealth and power **conferred on them by the imperialist powers.**

DIVERGENCE OF INTERESTS

A situation has been created in which there is a widening separation of interest between the rulers and the bulk of those ruled. As a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* put it: "Saddam finds himself isolated both within the Arab world and the international community, but he still has one major card — wide popular support among the ordinary Arabs." While King Hussein of Jordan first adopts an attitude of support for Saddam, then cautiously adopts a more neutral role, his people mount massive street demonstrations in support of Saddam

and publicly burn American and British flags.

And so the leaders of the many statelets find themselves in an invidious situation: they want to save themselves by stopping Saddam in his tracks; they know they cannot do that by themselves; and they know that by allowing the foreign powers to come back and do it for them they will be further alienating themselves from their own people.

Hence the confusion in the Arab ranks.

Reports the *Sunday Telegraph*: "It took several days of arm-twisting by the Americans for Fahd to approve the deployment of troops in Saudi Arabia. President Bush had a long telephone conversation with Fahd, as did Mrs. Thatcher."

Why the 'arm-twisting' and agonising if not because, for Fahd, there was little to choose between American and Iraqi armed forces?

We may be sure that many educated and thoughtful Arabs share Saddam Hussein's aspirations about a restoration of Arab unity on a territorial basis, but are afraid that his attempt to achieve it now by military means could be hideously counter-productive, destroying all possibility of unity in the foreseeable future.

A big question mark hangs over the Iranians. How are they going to react to these developments? The only news so far is that they have dissociated themselves from Saddam's action in annexing Kuwait. Their leaders also find themselves in a contradictory situation. Iraq is a considerable military power by Middle East standards **only because created by the western powers for the purpose of trying to crush the new fundamentalist regime in Iran after the overthrow of the Shah in 1979.**

Where there was one major threat to the prevailing order in the Middle East, a religious one, there is now also a military one **of the western powers' own making.**

There was no great outcry in the West when Iraq attacked a greatly weakened Iran, and little or no notice was taken of well-authenticated allegations that the Iraqis were using chemical weapons.

Nor did **the Israelis** incur any risk of having their funds from the United States cut off when they invaded Lebanon, spreading death and destruction in Beirut.

MISLEADING

Nothing could be more **dangerously misleading** than the simplistic notion now being put forward by President Bush, Mrs. Thatcher and the western media that Saddam Hussein's action represents a transgression of some sacred law of international relations, and that 'aggression' as exemplified in Kuwait must be stopped, even at the risk of total war in the Middle East, to prevent it spreading like

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Middle East Nabobs at Cairo conference (Inset: King Hussein)

THE MOUNTAIN THAT WON'T GO AWAY

National realities resurfacing in the East, says JOHN TYNDALL, ought to demolish the illusions now rampant in the West

IN A WORLD in which news and views are subject to a tightly controlled media censorship, one symptom of the process is that those phenomena that are the most blatantly obvious are often never acknowledged nor allowed to be the subjects of public discussion. It is as if a cartographer's survey had been carried out on a piece of territory dominated at its centre by a large mountain. In the map following the survey every tiny brook and footpath are meticulously charted. Every minute hamlet is pinpointed and every copse is marked in the correct position. But somehow the mountain is excluded from the map completely, and all discussion of the future development of the territory proceeds on the assumption that it doesn't exist!

Two phenomena have dominated the international scene over the past year — that is, at least, preceding the very recent Middle Eastern crisis.

On the one hand, there has been an acceleration of the drive towards a politically and economically integrated Europe, with its single monetary system, its common currency, its dismantling of the last remaining trade barriers and its free flow of peoples across national borders. This process has been presented to us all, by our political rulers and our news media alike, as wholly desirable and right — and anyway inevitable, whether we like it or not. In the meantime, those who venture to oppose it, even in the most half-hearted way, have been condemned as standing in the way of progress, as impeding the march of history, as narrow nationalists, outdated chauvinists or jingoists — take your pick. Even the term 'Little Englander', coined in the 19th century to describe those hostile to the British Empire, has been stood on its head and is now in common usage by the very same kinds of people as those to whom it originally applied, as they tell us to ditch our imperial heritage and merge our identity and freedom in the new European super-state.

On the other hand, developing at parallel pace, there has been the disintegration of the Soviet Bloc, and even the Soviet Union itself. As Moscow's former satellites in Eastern Europe have broken free of the grip of the Kremlin and asserted their new-found national independence, the subject nations nearer home have taken the first steps in the same direction. The Baltic States, with Lithuania in the vanguard, have declared their intention to attain national sovereignty at the earliest possible moment. The non-European republics of the Caucasus region and of Central Asia have done likewise. In Moldavia there is a powerful movement to secede from the Soviet Union and join the motherland of

Rumania. Even in the Ukraine, a region inhabited by Slavs, there is a mighty upsurge of nationalism, with a political party pledged to independence able to command a huge wave of popular support.

And, while all this is happening, the politicians and mass media in the West almost uniformly applaud it as desirable, right and inevitable, acclaiming the break-up of the Soviet Empire as a welcome sign of its component peoples' attainment of their national freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Yes — the very same politicians and mass media that have been telling us that our own freedom, independence and sovereignty are outdated concepts and should be abandoned in the cause of progress!

Britain, a nation of 56 million, with its own domestic sources of oil and coal, and with a vast worldwide network of overseas connections with kindred peoples, is urged that it must integrate itself into the new united Europe because it is neither large enough nor strong enough to survive on its own. Meanwhile there is approval and rejoicing as Estonia, of an area about equal to Wales and with a population slightly smaller than that of the Principality, bids to strike out as a nation in its own right, in possession of its full national freedom.

Isn't there something peculiar about all this, to say the least?

CONTRADICTIONARY DEVELOPMENTS

For what has lately been happening west of the former Iron Curtain and what is now happening east of it are developments that are wholly and manifestly contradictory. And equally contradictory are the views taken of those developments by our own rulers and opinion-formers. In the one case national borders are coming down and national sovereignty is being eroded, and these are regarded as desirable developments, as is the coming of the European super-state to which these things are to be sacrificed. In the other case, the super-state apparatus is breaking apart, nationalism is reasserting itself and national sovereignty is being sought after — and these are regarded equally as desirable trends!

But by all normal logic both developments cannot simultaneously be right.

How then can it be explained that conventional wisdom approves the tendency towards national independence east of the former Curtain while disapproving every sentiment in favour of it west of that Curtain? Of course, the answer should not be difficult to find.

What the super-staters in the West all

Contd. on next page



NATIONALISM RE-EMERGING IN EASTERN EUROPE
Recent anti-Soviet demonstration in East Germany

ardently hope for is that, with the East European nations severed from the Soviet Empire, the way will be open for those nations to be absorbed, along with their western counterparts, into the even bigger 'Europe' that is being planned for us. The plan is that the European Community of the future will extend far beyond the Elbe, taking in Russia's former subject nations, even perhaps Russia itself! The territorial ambitions of the internationalists, you see, far exceed those of even the most expansionist-minded empire-builders of former times. The sensation of devouring ever larger areas of the world only whets their appetites for yet more regions to conquer and annex. Already, frustrated at the fact that their present southern borders stretch just as far as the Mediterranean, the Euro-imperialists are now planning to extend these yet further by the incorporation of certain North African and Middle Eastern countries within an enlarged Community that will thus no longer qualify remotely to be called 'European'. It would therefore be natural for them to covet the genuinely European lands lying to the East — up to the Urals and even beyond the Urals, bearing in mind that Russia is hardly likely, as a price of being admitted to the 'club', to jettison her Siberian territories. So what would we have if all these things came to pass? Why, a 'European' Community extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and taking in substantial parts of North Africa and Asia Minor. Was Hitler ever so ambitious?

Of course, one may approve or disapprove of this concept of a 'Greater Europe', depending entirely on one's point of view. But what one cannot deny is that those who applaud the disintegration of the Soviet Empire on the grounds that its formerly subject nations are attaining their rightful freedom, while at the same time seeking to incorporate those very same nations into a European Empire in which they will quickly lose again the freedom they have so recently won, are guilty of dishonesty of a quite staggering magnitude. But of course, since such dishonesty has been a hallmark of everything the European integrationists have said and done from the very outset of their enterprise in the 1950s, this should cause us not the slightest surprise.

EAST EUROPEAN REALITIES

So much then for what the Euro-builders **hope** will happen and are **aiming** shall happen. But this is a very different thing from what is actually **going** to happen. This should be clear from what we are now seeing unfold in the Eastern Bloc countries.

For what is unfolding, among Russia's East European satellites and within the Soviet Union itself, is that a tide of **nationalism** is breaking the whole Soviet system apart. True, nationalism is not the only factor involved; discontent with the whole communist organisation of society, and the appalling results this has produced, is an equally potent cause of the present unrest. But the nationality question has been crucial in accelerating the break-up of the old order. The main impetus for the movements of revolt in the Baltic States, as in Moldavia and the republics of the Caucasus region and Central Asia, has come from **nationalist** feeling, while in the Ukraine nationalism must be counted an important

element also, even if perhaps not the most powerful one.

And all this despite the Soviet-imposed indoctrination of many decades which has been aimed at stamping out nationalist sentiment in all the constituent parts of the Soviet Empire.

So what does all this portend for the supranational structure that is now in the process of being developed in Western Europe?

What it portends is that the European super-state now being built will eventually flounder and disintegrate, just as the Soviet super-state is presently floundering and disintegrating. The European super-state will flounder and disintegrate as have all large and not so large empires that have not been based upon a common race and nationality binding their subjects.

WIDENING DIVISIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Already the early signs of this disintegration are evident for all to see. Last month I severely criticised the language and arguments used by Nicholas Ridley in opposition to Britain's submersion in the super-state of Europe. Nevertheless, Mr. Ridley's stance of opposition was basically a correct one, and the fears that he voiced were fears shared, albeit often in a confused way, by millions of people in this country. The underlying instinct at the bottom of these fears was that of **nationalism** — the very force that is now breaking up the Soviet Bloc. In Mr. Ridley's case this nationalism was one inarticulately expressed and full of inconsistencies and contradictions — as might be said of all those who approve of Britain's membership of the European Community but disapprove of that Community's full political and economic integration. If we British were of the same ethnic nationality as the rest of the people in the EC, there would be no grounds on which to fear the loss of our nationhood in a more closely integrated Community. But precisely because there is a deep sense of the national and ethnic differences which separate us from the Continental Europeans, and them from each other, there is a widespread feeling of resistance to current super-state plans. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Ridley, that resistance is expressed crudely and by use of ill-considered arguments; but this does not alter its basic validity and reality.

Speaking for myself, I have never shared the Teutonophobia of Mr. Nicholas Ridley and a great many others among my fellow countrymen and -women, and I consider the Anglo-German conflict that has dominated the 20th century as an absolute tragedy that could, with wiser statesmanship, have been avoided.

At the same time I think it natural and right that Britons should be opposed to **any** close entanglement with a foreign power, or group of foreign powers, in which freedom to govern our own affairs is in any way compromised. That should apply if those powers included Germany, but it should apply equally if they did not include Germany. Thus Mr. Ridley, in playing the card of anti-Germanism in his opposition to the integration of Britain into Europe, was raising a red herring; that opposition carries its own justification on the grounds of our separate and distinct nationhood, quite irrespective of the German factor.

In other words, we should be resistant to any form of international arrangement which gave to foreigners the power to influence our own national affairs. This applies whether those foreigners are German, French, American or Japanese.

THE QUESTION OF POWER

The Riddleys of this world oppose Britain's integration into a European system because they are fearful of such a system being dominated by the power of Germany. Well, it should be the instinct of every nation to pursue an international balance of power that is favourable to itself by relation to other national states. That should be the purpose of all foreign policy. The question of whether we feel another national state to be friendly or hostile to ourselves is only slightly relevant to this issue. Even if we regard a particular foreign national state as being friendly and well-disposed towards ourselves it does not exempt that state from this rule governing our power-relationship with it.

However, there are two ways to pursue a series of favourable power-relationships: one is negative, and involves doing everything possible to curb the power of other states; the other is positive, and involves the systematic build-up of our own power.

The first, though it entails acts of policy that can be distasteful, even unethical, and is almost always clouded in humbug, is nonetheless sometimes necessary.

But it must always be seen as supplementary to the second, and never as a substitute for it. The relationship between this negative and positive implementation of power politics is the same as the relationship between **tactics** and **strategy**. The first is a means to the second, not the other way round. If this rule is not observed, the practice of balance-of-power politics becomes self-defeating — for what is the point of dragging down those we perceive to be our international rivals if in the process we drag ourselves down even further?

Britain's tragedy in the 20th century is that she has committed just this cardinal error. In two immense mobilisations of national resources she has contributed twice to the defeat and destruction of a perceived international rival — Germany — only to have that same rival emerge again, stronger than herself. Had she instead carried out a mobilisation of resources of equal immensity, but dedicated to the consolidation and organisation of the British Empire and Commonwealth, as well as to political and economic reforms that would enable the whole to function with maximum efficiency, our power relationship *vis-a-vis* Germany would now be immeasurably more favourable to ourselves than is the case. The same of course would be true of our power-relationship with every other important national state around the world.

Now British leaders are whining about a state of affairs in Europe that is the natural and inevitable consequence of policies they have supported and, more latterly, actually carried out themselves. It is a pitiful spectacle. But at least it indicates one welcome truth: a recognition, albeit implicit, that Europe is not a natural whole but a collection of individual nation-states each with interests of its own

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THE MOUNTAIN THAT WON'T GO AWAY

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which do not necessarily coincide with those of the others. President De Gaulle of France was near to the truth when he said that nations do not have friends, only interests. There are French interests, even if French leaders are sometimes in error as to where those lie. There are British interests, even if British leaders are

sometimes in error as to where those lie. There are likewise German interests, Italian interests, Spanish interests, even Luxembourg interests. But there are no European interests, because there is no such thing as a European nation.

This central and unavoidable fact, like the mountain that has been conveniently excluded from the map but cannot be removed as a natural reality, dooms the European super-state to the same destiny as the Soviet super-state. Being an artificial creation imposed by

an arbitrary will from above, it will disintegrate just as soon as that arbitrary will loses its power of enforcement. Russia's multi-ethnic empire is the example that screams out to us to take notice. The example is so obvious that we would have to be blind not to be aware of it. Yet it forms no part of current public debate. The agenda for that debate skirts neatly round it as if it didn't exist. But neither did the nations of the one-time Soviet Empire exist — until, one by one, they started to remind us that they did.

SING A SONG OF SURRENDER

NOEL A. HUNT looks at a new move to take away the Government's power to intern terrorists

A REPORT has just been presented to parliament which recommends that government should drop its existing power to intern terrorists without trial.

What is unkindly called the 'village-idiot' school of history — by which is meant the vast majority who think that things 'just happen', not that they are **made** to happen — will think nothing of the timing of this report.

But those who believe that things happen because they are **made** to happen will be certain that a decision to drop the power to intern has already been taken behind the scenes. The report merely provides the pretext for doing so. This argument is strengthened by a glance at the record of the compiler. Government would hardly choose a man who would report in favour of retention of a measure which it has decided to abandon. Nor has he done so.

The proposal will be debated in the House of Commons — notable for its lack of courage and its lack of principle. Every 'right thinker' and all who can recognise a bandwagon when they see one will take the opportunity to express dismay at the thought that such an archaic rule should have lasted until today. After much noble rhetoric and much fashionable 'sensitivity' have been deployed, the power to intern without trial will be abandoned.

This step will of course be hailed on all sides as a new and exciting 'initiative' and a formidable new 'weapon' in the armoury of the Secretary of State. Anyone daring to ask how an armoury can be strengthened by abandoning one of the most important weapons in it will either be ignored or derided as a political dinosaur.

The last time a British Government mustered the courage to put the internment law into force and actually intern someone was in 1975 — 15 years ago. But just in case a British Government might again invoke the law and dare to hinder the IRA by interning one of its members, the power to do this must go. The report tells us that "internment actually strengthened terrorist networks through increased hostility and criminal skills among the detained."

This is sheer moonshine. Nothing can or could increase the hostility with which the IRA regards the British authorities; the first part of

the argument is thus fallacious. What the resumption of the use of internment might very well do is increase the respect in which the authorities are held by terrorists. It may well increase, too, the fears of individuals that this power might be used against them. Why would this be a bad thing?

Leon Trotsky, the ranking expert on the use of terror as a weapon, long ago laid down that the only way to defeat terror is to use against it a greater terror. He proved his point by his actions in Russia. Thus it would seem that what we need in dealing with terrorism is not less but a good deal more internment. The point about increased 'criminal skills' only becomes valid if the terrorist is released. As long as he remains confined, he can increase his criminal skills all he likes! The message seems clear: intern them, and keep them interned.

PLEASING THE OUTSIDE WORLD

One argument used in the report against the use of internment is that "it (internment) calls into question Britain's international

standing." But Britain has virtually no international standing. She threw that away after World War II when she decided to become a welfare state and a multi-racial slum rather than a world power. The report seems to think it important that we British should be able to justify to the United Nations and other foreign bodies what we do in Britain. But why? Many members of the UN are guilty at home of far greater evils than internment without trial. Why should we have to justify ourselves to these hypocrites and Marxist-Leninist dictators? Such countries as Soviet Russia, Haiti, Liberia and Zaire are hardly in a position to criticise us about anything.

The report assures us that "abolishing the power to intern is a real opportunity to return to normality." This is pure codswallop. It is certain that as long as things go on as they are 'normality' will never return. Internment might prove to be a major new factor in the equation. It is worth trying.

Abject politicians may cherish as fervent a desire as they like to return to 'normality'. But

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ANOTHER I.R.A. VICTIM BEING LAID TO REST
Had internment been kept in force, he might still be alive

as long as the IRA are determined to wage war, and continue to possess the means to do so, this desire will avail the politicians not at all. The way to end a war is to win it.

In fighting this war one of the weapons we have is internment. Britain used it in two world wars, and while she was scuttling from her Empire. Why has what was considered useful then suddenly become unthinkable now? No answer.

The argument that abandoning the power to intern will reduce terrorism is as ridiculous as the argument that if the Hong Kong Chinese are given the right of abode in Britain they will not use it. Both arguments are ludicrous — mere screens to hide a lack of political will.

Internment was last used in the period 1971-75. It was then abandoned. Its abandonment has clearly done nothing to reduce IRA violence or hostility. It did not bring 'normality' in 1975. So why does anyone think that it will do so now? All the evidence points the other way.

The report tells us that "it (internment) was dropped because the authorities discovered that the internment compounds...had become virtual universities of terrorism." What a feeble excuse for abandoning a policy! Why not take steps to eradicate the teaching of terrorism in the places of internment. Who on earth is in charge in these places: the staff or the terrorists? In any event, as stated before, so long as the terrorists are not released they can learn everything about terrorism they like.

We know that some, though not all, senior police and army officers know that by their rounding up the known hard core of the IRA a dramatic fall in terrorist incidents would follow. This seems reasonable. So what would we lose by trying such a policy? It is certain that the abandonment of internment brought about no reduction in terrorism. So why not restore it — together with generous rewards to informers?

Some will argue against the use of informers on the grounds that they could be paying off private scores unrelated to the IRA. This is of course true, and in some cases it may motivate denunciations. This is unfortunate but unavoidable in a war. Would we rather see terrorist bombings continue and possibly increase? The politicians may well do so, but would the public? As usual in the real world — particular when there is a war on — the choice is not between good and bad but between bad and worse.

A PRICE WORTH PAYING

If by detaining, for life if necessary, a hundred known IRA operatives we can bring peace to Northern Ireland and lighten the burden which keeping order there imposes upon the British taxpayer, then we should do it. If this means infringing the 'human rights' of callous thugs, then so be it. If this be thought regrettable, we can only answer that it is far more regrettable that their continued freedom should put innocent people at risk, while costing the taxpayer untold millions.

If Government could but steel itself to use the powers of internment which it presently has, society would have a means of dealing with such cases as those of the 'Maguire Seven' and the 'Guildford Four', released because it was held that their convictions were 'unsafe'. Release them by all means — and then intern



ON THE LOOSE

Sinn Fein leaders like Gerry Adams (left) and Danny Morrison (right) walk about freely so as to be able to propagate the cause of the IRA which they support. Not only the IRA killers but their political allies should be locked up, if not liquidated.

them the moment they walk 'free' on appeal. This is standard practice in several Commonwealth states. It draws not a syllable of complaint from the breast-beaters and bleeding hearts. So why should it not be done?

The report recommends that anti-terrorist powers should be consolidated in one Act. It is certain that our chicken-hearted politicians will accept this recommendation. The new Act will be debated in a notably unheroic House, thus giving a Cabinet which lacks the will to rule an excuse to get rid of a power which it lacks the nerve to use. The decision will not be based on principle or need, though it will of course be made to seem that this is the case; it will be based on pure unwillingness to govern.

It is odd to reflect that the grandfathers of these timorous creatures ruled a large portion of the world.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn summed up the prevailing state of mind in Britain when he observed, with complete accuracy, that "A loss of courage may be the most striking feature which an outside observer notices in the West in our days. The Western World has lost its civil courage, both as a whole and separately in each country, each government, each political party...Such a decline in courage is particularly noticeable among the ruling groups and the intellectual elite, causing an impression of loss of courage by the entire society."

FOR THE ARABS, A CHOICE OF EVILS

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a bushfire.

What is at issue is **power** in the region, and ideas about 'good behaviour' have to do only with the marshalling of public opinion in readiness for any drastic action that might have to be taken.

Present developments in the Middle East are far more complex, and are intelligible, if at all, only in the expanded context of what has been happening all over the world in the last century and a half.

There is no way in which so much history can be compressed into a few words, but there are some important conclusions that can be drawn from it. One of these is that there has been no war since the turn of the century, including the Anglo-Boer War, all conducted under the banner of high-sounding moral principles,

which did not turn out to be equally detrimental to both nominal winner and loser.

The nett result of each and every one of these wars was a further massive aggrandisement of highly concentrated financial power, a power which has continued to create highly artificial power-structures which, **because they are not naturally viable**, continue to break down and cause endless conflict and confusion.

So the great peril which now threatens the populations of the western countries, just as much as it threatens the Arab populations, is another great war in which the only possible winner would be **that great financial power** which has already given the world an age of conflict and suffering unprecedented in recorded history.

PONDERABLE QUOTE

There are no acts of treachery more deeply concealed than those which lie under the pretence of duty, or under some profession of necessity. *Cicero*

ELECTION TIME AGAIN?

In the first part of a two-part article, EDDY BUTLER examines the factors which should determine the British National Party's short-term electoral strategy

WE HAVE reached that period, in the second half of the Government's current term of office, when various political pundits start trying to predict the time of the next general election. Will it be October 1991 or will Mrs. Thatcher go on to 1992? With so much talk in the media about an impending election, it is almost inevitable that some nationalists start up the four-to-five-yearly ritual chant of "Let's get 50 candidates and a party political broadcast!"

Behind this thinking there are a lot of good intentions. The reasoning is that in the 1970s the National Front's rapid growth was in no small measure due to the fighting of 54 seats in the General Election of 1974. This was the first time that a nationalist organisation had succeeded in fighting the requisite number of seats to get a party political broadcast, and this became a launching pad for much greater efforts in the following general election in October 1974 and more particularly in May 1979.

The period between 1976 and 1978 was the high-water mark for the National Front. After the dark and unsuccessful years of the 1980s there is a tendency amongst nationalists to look back fondly upon the mid-seventies. Although the National Front ultimately failed, there is a desperate and laudable desire to get back to those days of relative strength. Of course, once such strength has been re-established all eyes will be set on even greater growth and ultimately on political power.

However, in proposing the fighting of general elections, and indeed parliamentary by-elections as means towards this end such advocates conveniently erase from their memories the 1983 general election. In that contest over 50 candidates were fielded by both the National Front and the British National Party. Quite clearly, the gains from this election were modest, at the very most. This fact, and the increase in the deposit needed for each candidate from £150 to £500, led to only a tiny handful of independent nationalists putting up in the 1987 general election. The likely returns were just not worth the considerable expense involved, and so it was proved when the results were known; nationalists only received tiny votes.

WHY ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN FOUGHT

In all the elections ever contested by nationalist candidates, there has only very rarely been the expectation of a nationalist candidate being elected. The reasons for fighting have been to win publicity, attract new recruits and, if possible, increase credibility by winning a respectable vote. These factors are interconnected. The higher the vote, the more people whose notice has been attracted by the election campaign are likely to enquire with a view to joining. And where the campaign is on

a scale such as to make a nationwide impact such people will be attracted even in areas where no candidate is standing. Also the higher the vote the greater the credibility, and this leads in turn to an upward spiral of better votes and more members. It is an obvious fact that more people feel disposed to join an organisation that looks on the way to success than will join one which is manifestly unsuccessful. Therefore a poor vote will only harvest a poor crop of enquiries. Hence the modest gains after 1983. A large proportion of those who sent off enquiries prior to the election result being declared would be disinclined actually to join if they then witnessed a low vote.

This begs the obvious question: can the nationalist cause expect greater votes in the next general election, be it in 1991 or 1992? Will the votes be great enough to motivate a sufficient number of enquiries and new members for the considerable expense to be justified? Is there any evidence to suggest that a large number of enquiries will be generated by our campaign without our getting good results at the polls, or without our gaining large-scale advance publicity?

In order to find answers to these questions we must take many factors into account; and of prime importance is an examination of the background to the February 1974 election. After all, it is the example of this election which inspires those who wish to kick-start the nationalist movement back to the numerical strength of the mid-seventies.

1970: THE START

In the 1970 general election, the first serious nationalist effort at the polls in modern times, the National Front fielded 10 candidates. Even this modest total was heralded as an achievement for the young party. Then between 1970 and 1974 the NF made its name widely known through a series of imaginative activities that enthused a sizeable part of the population. This display of dynamism by the young and vigorous NF resulted in countless pickets, demonstrations, marches, rallies and motorcades linked with a whole range of topical issues, including Rhodesia, Northern Ireland, the EEC and immigration. This generated massive publicity the length and breadth of the land. As the years passed, the attendances at these activities grew as the membership swelled. The growth was not at all times even. After the 1970 election (as so often happens after such events) a small disgruntled clique engineered the resignation of the first Chairman of the National Front, A.K. Chesterton. This clique in turn left the party in 1972, and John Tyndall, now leader of the British National Party, took over as Chairman. This led to an accelerated growth in the National Front right up to and after the

General Election of 1974.

Hand in hand with the street activities went a growing involvement in local elections. As an example of this, an examination of the efforts made in London gives a clear picture of the intense 'spadework' which underpinned the Front's rise. In the 1970 general election six out of the ten candidates stood in London. In the 1971 borough council elections the NF fielded 45 candidates across London. In the 1973 GLC elections six candidates stood in constituency-sized wards, and between 1970 and 1974 no less than 20 borough council by-elections were fought in London. Some results were very good, some were indifferent; yet all contributed towards the NF's growth as a popular force.

Also, three parliamentary by-elections were fought, including the excellent Uxbridge by-election in December 1972, when the Front gained 8.2 per-cent of the poll and, were it not for the intervention of three other splinter nationalist candidates who together received 5 per-cent, the party would probably have saved its deposit.

In the general election of February 1974 the Front fielded 22 candidates in London out of a total of 54 nationwide. In all, the party was involved in 74 electoral contests in London between these two elections. Outside London, similar efforts had been made, with hundreds of local elections contested — particularly in Leicester, Blackburn, Bristol, Huddersfield and Wolverhampton. And in another parliamentary by-election, in West Bromwich in May 1973, the NF saved its deposit for the first (and last) time.

In the course of these campaigns literally millions of leaflets were distributed. This paved the way to the great success in February 1974 by gearing up the electorate's expectations concerning the Front's involvement. Many potential members were ready waiting, with pen and paper in hand, to respond to the party's election broadcast. They were eager to join a movement they had heard so much about.

Of course, the votes in the 1974 election were not as high in percentage terms as the earlier local government contests had been, but this was only to be expected; in general elections the big guns of the mass media are brought fully into play on the side of the establishment parties, and the impact of any smaller organisation will thereby be diminished. Nevertheless, the vote in February 1974 was up on 1970 — despite many more seats being fought. In 1970 the average vote per seat was 1,445 and in two places more than 5 per-cent of the vote was achieved. In February 1974 the average vote per seat was 1,434 and in seven places over 5 per-cent was achieved. Significantly, since 1979 no nation-

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alist candidate has obtained anything like 5 per-cent of the poll in a parliamentary contest.

CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES

Relating this historical survey of the rise of the National Front is not the same as advocating an exactly similar strategy for the future. Times change, situations change and, very importantly for us, the law has changed. But one principle is still sound: from small beginnings, through steady organic growth the National Front was in a position in 1974 to reap a rich harvest. As important as the immediate influx of recruits was the increase in credibility that the party gained. In fighting a good number of seats and getting respectable votes, the NF established the ground for an upward spiral of votes and members.

So how have conditions changed since then? In the early 1970s the National Front had the virtue of newness, novelty and reputed success, and was in fact then a dynamic party; but throughout the 1980s nationalism generally, and the National Front in particular, were stigmatised by failure. There was the electoral failure of the NF in 1979 and the subsequent (and partially consequent) splits in the nationalist movement. With candidates from rival nationalist parties often standing against each other in the same seat, the divisions became nakedly apparent to the public at large. Of the idealistic new recruits who did join in the years after 1979, a good number had their heads filled with tales inspired by petty, jealous and vindictive bile coming from the 'leaders' of certain factions — all directed against those in the nationalist cause they perceived to be their rivals, the latter sometimes even belonging to the same organisation! A surer way to dampen youthful enthusiasm could not be devised, and yet that was the experience of many in, for instance, the National Front in the 1980s (and indeed the *Flag* group which is also called the National Front today).

This situation in the 1980s has had an effect both on the public credibility of the nationalist movement and on the morale of its adherents internally. We are only just beginning to get out of this rut.

Another factor of difference is that in the early 1970s the establishment parties did not tend to campaign as hard as later. Then the National Front could get impressive votes by leafletting alone. Throughout the 1980s nationalist candidates have fought elections the same old way but have received nothing like the same electoral success. It became necessary to fight harder for less votes. The establishment parties, with their vastly greater resources, were able to outgun nationalists. Also, the whole atmosphere in the 1980s was not conducive to a rise in nationalist support. For most of the decade, a large part of the electorate was infatuated with the media-manufactured 'alternative' to Labour and the Conservatives, namely the Liberal-SDP Alliance. This, and a whole host of other undercurrents running through society, held nationalism back. This resulted in a depressing downward spiral of votes and a stagnating membership, leading in turn to a steadily decreasing number of nationalist candidates fielded in local and parliamentary elections. Finally, through the new Public Order Act and beefed-up Race Relations Acts, many of the



ACTIVE ON THE STREETS

Electoral credibility and support are built up by solid groundwork by party activists in their localities, bringing the message to the people at grass roots. Here is a typical team of BNP activists at work on a council estate

kinds of street activities engaged in in the 1970s have become very difficult to organise.

B.N.P. STRATEGY

Recognising these trends early on, the British National Party eschewed large-scale electoral involvement and put its efforts into other, more rewarding, activities in order to gain recruits and publicity. Where elections were fought it was largely for the purpose of obtaining venues for public meetings and the resulting publicity. Through a series of well-organised rallies, marches and leaflet-drops, the BNP had established itself by the end of 1989 as clearly the leading force in British Nationalism. By husbanding its resources carefully, the BNP was able to open up its bookshop in Welling and improve the professionalism of its literature and activities. These activities have to be carefully planned, and today require an increasing degree of skill and professionalism to carry them off — all due to increased state repression. The greater time and effort required to organise these events in turn necessitates a 'thinner' fixture list than in the 1970s. What has limited the capacity of the BNP to stage public meetings and demonstrations has been, not the behaviour of left-wing opposition, but the repressive measures taken against the party by the authorities of the state, based on the usually spurious 'threat' of public disorder.

This year, the first in a new decade, has been even more successful for the British National Party. Underpinning this is a perceptible change in the mood of public opinion. The British people are at last again beginning to stir. Instead of having a roaring gale blowing in our faces as we try to press forward, we now have a slight breeze at our backs.

The first rumblings of public discontent are now becoming audible, and a whole host of events lie on the horizon — events which can only play into our hands. To discuss these fully would require a lengthy article in itself, but to name the more obvious we have the growth of

Islamic Fundamentalism, the Gulf crisis, the EEC in 1992, The Channel Tunnel, the Hong Kong Chinese, the running out of North Sea oil, the deterioration of the British economy, the growing economic strength of the Far East, the break-up of the phony East-West divide, the decline of Zionist power, the collapse of the 'Holocaust' myth and the growing clamour of Britain's 'ethnic minorities'.

There is already evidence to indicate that the BNP is capable of mobilising this discontent as no-one else has been able to do since the 1970s. And it is the BNP that is at the moment doing the most to catch the eye of the mass media by its activities. The BNP, and no-one else, at the moment has cause to congratulate itself, in moderation, for initiating the new nationalist fight-back, for the contributions to this on the part of other nationalist organisations have been negligible.

In May 1990 the BNP made its biggest effort so far in terms of local election contests. The results were very encouraging, with a best of 9.7 per-cent in Tower Hamlets and other good results in Bermondsey and Epping Forest. It must be said, however, that it is only in the London area, where a modest eleven candidates were fielded, that any effort at all was made. These results were followed up in July, in a ward by-election, again in Tower Hamlets, where 8.4 per-cent of the vote was achieved. To put this into perspective, a glance back to the 1970s would again be useful.

EARLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION EFFORTS

In September 1971 a by-election was held in the St. Margaret's Ward in Leicester. In this election the National Front gained just over 7 per-cent and came third in a six-cornered contest. This is roughly comparable with the result in the recent Tower Hamlets by-election in Park Ward. The result in St. Margaret's was heralded at the time as a major achievement,

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ELECTION TIME AGAIN?

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as a straw in the wind if you like, and was mentioned as such in four different issues of *Spearhead*! In the 1972 council elections this vote increased to 9.8 per-cent, in 1973 to 13.5 per-cent and in 1976 (when the NF was near its electoral peak) to an extremely impressive 20.3 per-cent.

Any sober evaluation of our results this year shows that we have broken out of the downward spiral of poor votes. For example, as recently as November 1988 the British National Party contested Lansbury Ward in Tower Hamlets and received a mere 1.9 per-cent — although it must be added that this was good enough to defeat the Tories, the Greens and the SDP! The Park Ward result recently obtained was superior to that achieved by the National Front in 1978. However, it is one thing to say that we are harnessing more votes, and quite another to suggest going hell for leather into the election fray!

Firstly, as said earlier, to get an impressive vote requires much greater effort than in the 1970s. In most areas of the country the established parties work harder than before. When fighting local elections now, we have to make a really intense and finely directed effort to hit home on exactly the right target. Local issues have to be addressed. The electorate has to be systematically canvassed. In short, our campaigns have to be highly professional and intelligently fought. If this is done, good results can follow. The time for widespread election campaigns with hundreds of candidates has not yet come. But the time for local units to start fighting specific ward by-elections, and for the relevant branches to be prepared to fight certain wards in next year's local elections, most certainly has!

LETHARGY

It must be said that some units of the BNP have been appallingly lethargic with regard to exploring the possibilities that are opening up in the field of local elections. Outside London, only Leicester and Norwich have seen BNP candidates recently. *(In fairness to the local units concerned, it must be said that this has been in accordance with an overall policy of avoiding extensive electoral commitment — a policy now beginning to change. Ed.)* This attitude must change now! As this article is being written, the BNP is contesting its sixth seat this year in Tower Hamlets by fighting the St. Peter's Ward by-election!

In case any are tempted to say: "Oh yes, but Eddy Butler is from Tower Hamlets, and it is easy for him to say that, as he lives in a traditionally nationalist area," I have this to say:-

In the 1970s, while Tower Hamlets produced some good election results, many areas were stronger. While the immigrant populations of other areas have multiplied, so has the immigrant population in Tower Hamlets. The white population in Tower Hamlets is disproportionately old, and in the main uninterested in our message. The Asian population is very young and rapidly expanding. We therefore have a limited constituency on which to work. In Tower Hamlets the Liberals (who steal many of our votes *a la* Thatcher in 1979 by pretending to

stand for some of our policies) control the Council, but the borough returns Labour MPs. Thus Tower Hamlets is one of the relatively rare areas of the country where two establishment parties fight tooth and nail for every vote in all parts of the borough. This greatly hampers our efforts. This situation is not duplicated in most areas where the BNP has good local strength but is electorally non-existent.

Also, as related earlier, until recently there have been a number of poor election results recorded in Tower Hamlets since 1979.

are due to the same cause: the need for a maximisation of effort and skilled, detailed planning. This inevitably means that the likely timescale before we have nurtured sufficient public support to justify the great expense in fighting a general election on a widespread basis will not be the same as the 1970s. We must not jeopardise the carefully cultivated confidence that a growing part of the population has in the BNP by shooting our bolt and attempting to take on more than we can manage. We must be patient and mould our tactics to events as they unfold.



THE BRANCH TAKING THE LEAD IN ELECTION WORK
Tower Hamlets BNP members on the march with their banner

The other argument sometimes heard is that East Enders are naturally nationalist while people in the rest of the country are not so. This argument is so ludicrous as barely to warrant a reply. It is true that many Whites all over Britain have become demoralised, but the best cure for that is engaging in high-profile localised BNP activities. We must show the cowed public that there are those who are prepared to stand up and fight. Local elections are a cheap and effective way of doing this. If they are fought properly, there is no reason for us to have a poor result, which would have an adverse effect on public morale. For example, in May in Bermondsey the BNP gained 7.4 per-cent, which is one of the best ever results in that area (for example, the NF contested the same ward in 1986 and got only 3.2 per-cent). The public shows of weakness seen at those recent parliamentary by-elections contested by other nationalist organisations merely perpetuate the impression of failure and will increase the despondency of the people.

OUR IMMEDIATE TASKS

Right now we are confronted by a situation where our local election battles will have to be fewer for the time being than in the 1970s (but still much more widespread than up to now) in order to gain good results and increased credibility. Also our other public activities (rallies, marches, etc.) have to be fewer per year than in the 1970s. Both of these premises

Our public activities are progressing well, although there is always room for improvement, and there is also the need for much greater efforts in those less publicity-oriented activities such as routine paper sales and leafletting. Where there is greatest room for improvement it is in contesting local elections, and it is essential that all units of the BNP address themselves to this deficiency.

It is only when the BNP is working at full steam in all areas of political work that great gains will be made in building the party into a truly formidable force. Then we will reap the rewards, rewards that come only as a result of hard work that is intelligently directed. There are no short cuts, no easy options.

Certain keen and idealistic individuals will always join up with the slightest prompting once they find our address. There is ample evidence that today's more helpful climate is encouraging more of such people to come forward than in the recent past. Standing in 50 seats in a parliamentary election is one way of reaching such people. But whether such a campaign would reflect credit on our movement in reinforcing the growing impression of the BNP as a strong, dynamic and successful party is another matter. The hard work which we must soon put into successful local elections and other public activities from London to Scotland would be jeopardised and undone if such general

Contd. on page 14

WANTED: A NEW CREED AND A NEW BREED

A look at the future facing the white peoples of the world,
by ALBERT H. WETZEL

TODAY a malaise stalks the soul of the white race. America provides the most poignant example, but the malaise also manifests itself throughout other parts of the Caucasian world as well. As a people we have become wimpish, appeasing, self-defeating, entangled in the net of a racial guilt complex which straitjackets us in response to the challenge being thrown before us by our would-be destroyers. Unless we awaken and organise on national and international levels before the present century comes to its close, it is quite possible that the course of the ultimate demise of our race and our heritage will have been set.

The universal retreat of the white race commenced after the conclusion of the Second World War, as we witnessed the European colonial powers gradually relinquishing their possessions in Africa and Asia, so that by the 1970s virtually every area once governed by those powers had been given their 'independence'. This process was termed the 'winds of change', but these 'winds' had ominous warnings for the white world which were to reach eventually right into the domestic domains of the white nations.

Had some conspiratorial forces planned it this way? Or was it that as a people we had, through a succession of wars and the killing off of the best, become so impotent and devoid of fighting spirit that we were taking this course naturally? Could it now be that the white races are handing the destiny of this planet over to the hands of [redacted] and untutored people?

This universal retreat of the white race would have constituted a bad sign for us had it confined itself solely to our people's overseas colonial possessions. It is a hundred times worse now that it has reached our own racial homelands. Politically we have been conceding power more and more to the alien forces that now threaten to overwhelm us; likewise we have been surrendering our cultural heritage, and we can see this disappearing as control of the leading cities of the white world has passed into the hands of the aliens. Cities once built upon the sweat and genius of our white forefathers have sunk into multi-racial cesspools where the one-time white majority now exists as a minority and the racial 'minorities' have become majorities.

WHY DON'T OUR PEOPLE FIGHT?

What in hell, my comrades, has overtaken us as a people when we bear witness to such hideous, incredible and shameful happenings within the very nations our ancestors created? Most incredible is the fact that, to this point, so little really effective white self-defence has been forthcoming. Many of us are merely satisfied to acknowledge the process of our destruction and to decry it, but from that point

their 'response' ends. Another problem is presented by the ignorance on the part of so many of the white masses of the nature of the powers mobilised against our race. Too few realise that day by day, week by week, month by month and year by year these [redacted] forces are engaged in a war against our race and its heritage.

While we may curse our enemies, the initial problem exists within ourselves. Our enemies are only becoming stronger and more aggressive commensurately to our own weakness and moral decline.

The kernel of our problem, the very malaise which besets our people, is that for some length of time now we have ceased to be a revolutionary race. The race which gave the world the greatest political, economic and social revolutions, not to mention the great religious revolutions, now stagnates in spiritual limbo, while other races — [redacted] in most instances — have become revolutionary, organised, strident and determined on reaching their objectives. We are playing out that pattern of history of which Voltaire spoke when he theorised that "history is only the pattern of silken slippers descending the stairs to the thunder of hobnailed boots climbing upward from below." I am afraid that we Whites have become a silken-slipped race, targetted now by [redacted] forces climbing upward from the [redacted] of the world.

Like a thunderclap, there comes the call, in racial terms, for a new creed and a new breed which will initiate a Caucasian racial revolution. Such a creed must compel us to break out of our present Maginot-Line racial stance and revolutionise ourselves. From this defensive stance, we must emerge as a human equivalent of intercontinental missiles, projecting ourselves with such power that we can strike at any point at will in defence of our race.

But before this can be achieved there must be a willingness and an ability to liberate ourselves from many of the outworn, useless and self-defeating allegiances to which we persist in holding — loyalties to things which not only serve as impediments to the reawakening of our race but in some cases are blatantly treasonable to us through their present policies and actions. The elimination of these allegiances must be virtually all-embracing, demanding a revolutionary attitude on our part. Revolutions are not based on tradition.

To form a new racial creed and to build an effective racial movement will require our eliminating the following allegiances from our lives:-

- (1) To our nationhood.
- (2) To our national governments.

- (3) To our national constitutions.
- (4) To our national economic systems.
- (5) To conventional religion.

If this requirement seems excessive and too all-embracing, I would ask you for a moment to consider what these institutions have now become in respect to the survival of our race, both in America and Europe.

MONGRELISED NATIONS

With the exception of Iceland, there is no pure white nation anywhere any longer. Even what we term predominantly white nations are gradually losing their identity as alien races move in, gaining political power and imposing their alien culture patterns upon the Whites. Why give your allegiance to such a bastard composition? You have to separate the race from the institution of the nation.

As for our governments, do these deserve any loyalty when they purposely import into our countries teeming numbers of Third World immigrants and then proceed to set up laws to protect them from any rightful challenges by the white majority?

And what value our national constitutions, written or otherwise, when these fail to protect the very descendants of those who created them, and which, as in America, have been manipulated to serve racial minorities in preference to the indigenous citizens? We must have constitutions which first and foremost are designed to serve our own race.

Then what good is any economic order that, through the excessive greed it fosters, becomes anti-nation and anti-race, and strives to create a multi-hued consumership designed solely to serve the cause of profit?

Finally, what loyalty can we give to conventional religion when it seeks to subvert our minds and souls with doctrines of internationalism and multi-racialism, and in many instances supports Third World revolutions against white people, as in South Africa? We must find the only suitable religion: the religion of race.

The new creed therefore should seek to divest allegiance to all these institutions, so as to recreate them in new forms and functions to the advantage of the white race. Nationhood, forms of government, constitutions, economic systems and religions must take new shapes. No revolution can be based on tradition, and a racial one certainly cannot.

Ultimately, all this must work towards a confederation of white nations, forming a universal white state. Diplomacy, politics, economic affairs and military affairs — all must be geared to the protection of the interests of the white race. Old national antagonisms and national wars, which have wrought such destruction among white nations

Contd. overleaf

THE WHITE TRIBE ABROAD

DICK CARDMORE looks at the South Africans and Rhodesians

SOME South Africans and Rhodesians in London keep a low profile. Political pressures, sanctions, a general feeling of being *in portibus*, encourage them to stay as much out of the way as possible. But there are lots of them, notwithstanding — tall (even the girls!), sun-bleached, healthy looking — multitudes of businessmen, diplomats, South African Airways staff and general travellers living in, or passing through, London.

At trendy parties a South African guest seems to be almost obligatory — avuncular Afrikaners grace top-bracket functions and haunt the cafes near the Trafalgar Square Embassy. They sit in trains and talk quietly in strong accents between themselves...they cast a cynical eye on the world and recoil a little from the social maelstrom of London.

They are a mixed bag of people — Britons with 'posh' accents and long British lineage; Britons with strong accents who regard themselves as South Africans first and foremost; Afrikaners who distrust and dislike the British; ultra-conservatives who detest 'liberals'; ultra-liberals who detest ultra-conservatives; *bon-vivant* travellers who don't detest anything; leftist agitators and 'political refugees'; trendy painters and scribblers like Rian Malan, Breyton Breytonbach and Donald Woods (many of whom chickened out of national service, and ran, or were ejected, from South Africa); Jewish propagandists, with suitcases full of *angst* and mouths full of anti-South African vitriol. All of these

different types (I suspect the *bon-vivant* traveller is the most common — harmless, easy-going — until pushed! — fond of conviviality and beer, sporting and adventurous. These people are great to drink with — if you can stand the pace! — although if you are not even slightly interested in sports (like me!) the conversation can take a dangerous turn! And do not discuss religion with them — they tend to be very austere and fundamentalist Calvinists.

politics can be a good topic (except if you're talking to a 'liberal' South African, in which case you will face a *blitzkrieg* of invective, banality and whingeing!); and race, of course, is a great ice-breaker, as most of the will agree about racial differences.

STATE OF FLUX

South Africa, as we all know only too well, is at present in a state of flux — Nelson Mandela is received like royalty in the West; de Klerk has opened the unclosable Pandora's Box (something which, I believe, he will live to regret; the police, army and social infrastructure are being gradually purged of dissenters; and the whole situation in the country looks perilous in the extreme. There may be a new 'Great Trek' north into the Transvaal or south-westwards into the Cape Province by the rump of old Afrikanerdom, but this remains to be seen. What is certain is that, in the next few years, there will be a slow outward trickle of conservatives from South

Africa to Europe; America or anywhere else where they can get settled. And there can be no doubt that these *bon-vivant* travellers will become more conservative too, as they see the South Africa they knew and loved gradually rust away. Even the old-time Progressive Federal Party voters — the Hampsteaders of South Africa — the well-to-do white liberal folk of rich areas, will in time see through what is happening in the country and will not want to live under a multi-racial (meaning black-dominated) dispensation. Even the youngest South Africans I know in London are becoming more 'right-wing', and even the self-proclaimed 'liberals' have a certain gutsiness about them which marks them apart from the breed here. Most are horrified by the least desirable aspects of 'multi-culturalism'. Some, like the older Rhodesians and the more traditionalist Afrikaners, bear a deep-seated hatred for Third Worlders.

In the short and long terms, South African and 'Zimbabwean' (Rhodesian) immigration into Britain will increase imperceptibly, and these immigrants will bring with them valuable skills, hard-earned knowledge and common sense. Although some will become part of the Tories' declining constituency, many others will be supportive of racial nationalism and will maintain useful contacts in the lands of their origin. It will be important for racial nationalists here to tap into this 'market'; although small, it has a wealth of talent and passion.

WANTED: A NEW CREED AND A NEW BREED

(Contd. from prev. page)

down through the centuries, must terminate as we bring into being a Pax Caucasia.

Having reached such an ideal state within the Caucasian world, we will have proven ourselves as a new breed — pioneers in the defence and expansion of our race by transcending national boundaries, bridging geographical distances, by-passing the various economic systems, governmental forms and even ideological differences presently existing in the Caucasian world. As a new race, we must be ready to write a new history, ever on the move as a revolutionary race once again.

Yes, the need for the white race in the 21st century is a new creed and a new breed.

Albert H. Wetzel, the writer of this article, is an American supporter of our magazine. We print the article as a contribution to debate; it is only right to say that there are parts of it which do not reflect the views of the Editor.

Certain words in the original text have been deleted so as to comply with British laws, which forbid derogatory references to racial minorities.

ELECTION TIME AGAIN?

(Contd. from page 12)

election results were poor, and they would be poor if our resources were too thinly spread around the country.

It is also worth noting that the years of the NF's greatest growth were 1972-73 and 1976-78, when there were no general elections! It is undeniable that the prestige value of the party having stood and gained creditable votes in both elections in 1974 did the NF inestimable good in the period that followed. But when the next general election takes place we will not be facing a similar

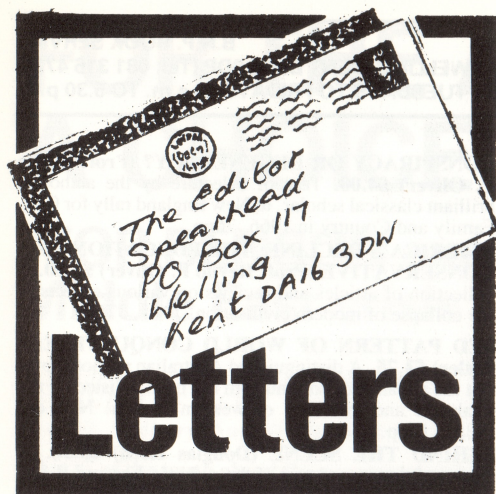
situation. In the main, the public will not respond to a sham paper campaign that has all the inner strength of an over-inflated paper balloon. The way forward is by steadily consolidated and organic growth.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The views put forward in the foregoing article and its follow-up next month reflect the individual opinions of the writer and should not be taken as any officially determined party policy. However, it should be pointed out that Mr. Butler is the Organiser of a branch that has achieved a great deal in recent local government elections, and as such he is one whose views entitle him to attention and respect.

An ode to Gerry (Get your gun) Gable

You've heard of Annie Oakley —
Western maiden, quick on the draw.
What a shock it was for Gerry
When someone knocked upon his door!
His visitor was a nationalist
Who'd called round for a chat;
But Gerry was none too friendly;
What do you think of that?

Gable gripped his deadly weapon
And cringed behind the door.
Gerry (I've got a gun) Gable
Thought his end had come for sure.
Knock! Knock! Come out Gerry!
But inside he, quivering, hid.
Fierce bluff-and-bluster Gerry
Was too scared to do as bid!



SIR: Regarding articles that occasionally appear in *Spearhead* about the availability of John Tyndall's book *The Eleventh Hour* in public libraries, I thought you might be interested to hear of my own experience in this regard.

In August 1989 I decided to see if I could obtain a copy via the local part-time library in Portknockie, here in the North East of Scotland. My order was duly taken, but, as the book had not yet arrived (Surprise! Surprise!) by the time I had to return to university in Aberdeen in October, the librarian said he would cancel the order.

However, upon my return to Portknockie in June this year I discovered in the library upon perusal of the non-fiction shelves, a copy of *The Eleventh Hour*! I was shocked, to say the least. The book had probably been purchased within the past few months by Moray District Council Department of Libraries, and without my ever knowing it!

It will be interesting to see how long this copy remains on the shelves before our censors realise their mistake and withdraw it in the name of 'democracy' and 'good race relations'.

More importantly though, the book was a damned good read, and has consolidated my faith in the British National Party and my belief in its eventual victory!

ALAN BERESFORD
Portknockie, Banff, Scotland

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The *Eleventh Hour* is always dispatched within one week of receipt of orders, usually sooner. If it failed to reach the library mentioned in Mr. Beresford's letter at the expected time, this would not have been due to any delay at the dispatch end.)

SIR: Is Britain a nation of numbskulls? That is the only conclusion I can reach on reading that 83 per-cent of the people of this country, according to a recent Gallup poll, support the Government's current policy of getting embroiled against Saddam Hussein in the Middle East.

Perhaps the old saw should be reworded as follows: "Fools with spanners in the works (*Spearhead*, August issue) rush in where wise men...etc., etc." Neither Britain nor the US are dependent on Middle East oil, yet in they rush to the current conflict there, while other (less numbskulled and spanner-afflicted) countries, which are vulnerable to a cut-off of Arab oil, put in only a token appearance.

One person who has not lost his marbles is

Enoch Powell (letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on August 11th). He believes, rightly, that Britain has no business interfering in the present inter-Arab conflict. Britain and the US have been backing the wrong camels in the Middle East for over half a century. The old-fashioned monarchies there are tottering and will sooner or later fall. Those in Persia, Iraq and Egypt have already gone.

Saddam Hussein of Iraq may have to be stopped eventually, but he got nowhere against Iran after nearly ten years of war and so is no world-beater. Cut off his arms supply and he would be left to charge about the desert on his camel, throwing spears at his adversaries.

What if he does control all Gulf oil? He still has to sell it to feed his people and keep his coffers full, and he can only sell it at world market prices.

Dr. T.S. MORLEY
Douglas, Isle of Man

SIR: As I understand the theory of race equality, it means that human beings are interchangeable and that environment is everything, that every race is capable of creating the civilisation of any other race.

Thus, according to the theory of race equality, if the British Isles had been populated from time immemorial by Africans, these Africans would have created the same level of civilisation as did the British — with flying buttresses, stained glass windows and the madrigals of William Byrd.

Again, according to the same theory, had darkest Africa been populated from time immemorial by Angles, Saxons, Celts and Picts, these people would have created the civilisation and living standards that we see in that continent today — until rescued from their misery by the generosity of the Black Man.

According to the theory of racial equality, white culture is no better than — only different from — black culture.

According to this argument then, neither Salisbury Cathedral nor Pembroke Castle are

"better" than the ruins of Zimbabwe or a mud hut. Nothing makes the works of Shakespeare any "better" than whatever work of African literature you can find, if any.

CARLOS W. PORTER
Sart, Belgium

SIR: If, as Linda Miller tells us (August issue), "We are what our genes make us," and Christian belief in the soul and free will are "ridiculous and pointless," then man is nothing but the matter he is made of.

If this is true, man's thinking is nothing but the interaction of bits of matter — the mind producing thought, as someone once said, as the liver produces bile.

This in turn must mean that there is no such thing as objective truth, and it therefore follows that Linda Miller's own conclusions, being nothing more than bits of matter interacting with other bits of matter, are no more and no less 'true' than anyone else's — including Mr. Whiting's.

Nevertheless, she thinks Mr. Whiting 'wrong'. How can she?

FRANK BROOKES
Wigan, Lancs.

SIR: During a recent visit to London I was appalled and sickened by what is to be seen there: the dirty streets everywhere, the hordes of Blacks and Asians swarming the city, the numbers of white women in the company of black men. Oddly, I saw no white man with a black woman.

What a depressing sight it is to see the once-proud British people plumb the depths to which they have sunk today! Have we not reached rock bottom? We are invaded by races which have no place in this country. Yet these invaders are given encouragement aplenty by our politicians and the media.

It was with shame and revulsion that I witnessed the scenes I saw in the capital, but it is only first-hand experience which brings home to one just how decayed and rotten our nation has become.

P.J. FEEHAN
Norwich

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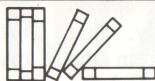
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TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984,

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope. New titles are indicated by asterisks.

66p.

THEY DARE TO SPEAK OUT* (Paul Findley) £12.95. The author was an Illinois Congressman for 20 years until he fell foul of the Israeli lobby. This book describes the stranglehold of Zionist power over American politicians, academics and media. Even those familiar with the subject will find this book a revelation. 1985, 362pp.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £7.60. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

THE LEUCHTER REPORT (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German-occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER* (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST* (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £9.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

THE BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD. £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising US magazines. 217 large pages.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little-known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. A further well argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian school-teacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.60. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ELITE (Barbara Cole) £8.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout*; and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, with 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE BABYLONIAN WOE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their

effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

THE NAKED CAPITALIST (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGENDS. £6.95. A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of our national legends. 1979, 224pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER

(Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much-needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS
(Orders with cash to: PO Box 117,
Welling, Kent DA16 3DW)

BNP Statement of Policy

A resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 24p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 44p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. Price: £1.25 post-free.

BNP key rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP cloth logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Suitable for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP leaflets (two-sided)

How to spot a red teacher. Updated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school students and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic and 'right-wing' slogans, while their underlying policies are leading to the destruction of Britain.

Unite with your friends or perish! Leaflet appealing to loyalist Ulster people to join forces with their supporters on the mainland. Lists BNP policies for Northern Ireland.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP leaflets (one-sided)

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

If we were black... Reprint, updated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Derelict Britain. Leaflet with photo exhibiting rotting urban landscape, calling upon people to help fight against the politicians who have brought this about. Mentions unemployment, bad housing, immigration, crime, etc.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP posters

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Update of poster first produced in 1986 showing how the state is trying to silence those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain. Drawing of white man with gag.

Support White South Africa. This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

These posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Each contains the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Prices: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of one poster weighing 10g.

BNP stickers

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in and are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4.00 per 1,000 or 40p per 100, self-adhesive £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 26p per 100.

BNP recordings

Rally '89. 3-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. 2½-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickford, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Price of videos: £15 plus 71p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP rally in London, October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on Britain's economic crisis' (recorded in 1981).

Tyndall Speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for nationalism' (the inter-nationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (analysis of World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Why we must repatriate'.

Side 2: Talk on 'Foundations of the national community' (discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Tyndall Speaks IV: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The way to full employment'.

Side 2: Talk on 'The racial time-bomb' (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 26p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH B.N.P.
(Orders with cash to 9 Johnson Place,
Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials.

Samples for £1 or packs at: £5/£10/£20 (incl. postage)

B.N.P. BEER MAT
See sample on right



White china coffee mugs with famous red, white and blue BNP logo on front and back. The mugs have a half-pint capacity, are fully washable and British-made.

1-5 mugs at £2.25 each; 6-15 mugs at £2.00 each; 16-plus mugs at £1.75 each. Price does not include postage — please return postage cost on receipt of your parcel.

* * *

Candour

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription: £6.00 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Behind the News

Highly informative newsletter, edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1E0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a 'must' for your reading table.

The Truth at Last

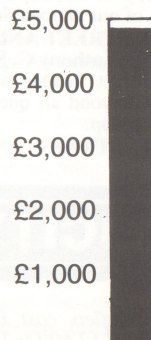
Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. *Sample copy for £1.* Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

NEW BUILDING FUND: £160.50 NEEDED!

Last month's total in contributions to the New Building Fund was a decided improvement on the previous month, coming to a respectable £215.00. As in the case of the Vehicle Fund, we are indebted to Mr. Sid Smith of North London for £100 of this sum.

This leaves us within short reach of our target. We now only have £160.50 to raise to achieve the figure of £5,000. This should be possible in the coming month.

Let us try quickly to raise the remaining money that we need to close the fund. Please mark all donations 'New Building Fund' and send them to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.



VEHICLE FUND

The total in contributions to the BNP Vehicle Fund over the past month comes to £241.00. For this we are particularly indebted to Mr. Sid Smith of North London, who contributed £100, as well as generously helping other funds.

The money is needed to pay for the new motor van recently purchased by Headquarters to replace the old van, now clapped out. The money required amounted to £1,200, which was raised by means of loans from two London branches. These loans must be paid back. We are now nearly halfway there, with £607 to go.

BNP Chairman John Tyndall started the fund by putting in £12 and asking 99 others to do the same. Some contributors have of course sent more than this amount, for which we are most grateful.

East End rally makes big headlines

LONDON'S EAST END saw its third public election rally staged by the British National Party this year, when the BNP held a meeting in Tower Hamlets in support of Ken Walsh, its candidate in the by-election for St. Peter's Ward for the Borough Council. The meeting was held on August 22nd.

Although the rally was less well attended than the previous ones (probably due to it coinciding with the peak holiday period) it won huge publicity. It was reported on London TV news in the late evening following and then again the next morning. It also received a mention on LBC radio news. In addition, it got a prominent write-up in the next day's *Evening Standard* and also one in *The Sun*.

Needless to say, none of the reports mentioned what the speakers said but dwelt only on a minor fracas involving three BNP supporters, who were 'jumped' by a numerically stronger left-wing mob as they were arriving at Whitechapel Underground Station. The three fought the reds off and no-one was

hurt. By the time this story was put out by the media, however, it had turned into a major riot!

The meeting was a very lively one, as those in the East End always are. A crowd of left-wing counter-demonstrators turned up to make themselves as unpleasant as possible but when they were invited by the chairman of the meeting to join the audience they refused and ran away! Two excellent speeches were delivered by the candidate Ken Walsh and his local colleague Steve Smith, who had stood in another by-election in Park Ward in the same borough a short time before and scored 8.4 per-cent of the vote. It is most encouraging to see the emergence of good new speakers to supplement the 'old guard'.

Dave Bruce made a very effective collection appeal and raised over £200.

The meeting concluded with a final speech by John Tyndall, who covered mainly national issues, the other speakers having concentrated on local ones.

As we go to press, the result of the St. Peter's Ward election is of course as yet unknown. However, there is every promise that it will be a good one for the BNP. We will give a full account of this next month.

The BNP has staged bigger and better rallies in the last year or so but few have resulted in the publicity given to this one. This publicity is a token of the growing public interest in the BNP which has been noticeable since about the middle of last year.

Finally, we should take the opportunity to

apologise to our readers for two bad errors in last month's issue in which we misreported the date of the rally. These errors were simply symptomatic of the intense pressure under which our magazine is produced, with too few people trying to do too much in too little time. The new production technology which we have acquired, and which will soon be in operation, should go a long way towards easing these problems.

In addition to all the publicity mentioned, the BNP also got further mass media coverage when it was the main subject of a report on *BBC Breakfast News* on the morning of August 24th, dealing with the emergence of the 'extreme right' in Britain and Europe. This included shots of BNP members paper-selling and a brief part of an interview with John Tyndall. The report, we are informed, was also put out later in the day on other TV channels.

These days, the BNP is **big news!**

Lincoln Rockwell: A National Socialist life (William Pierce). Short biography written by a close associate. £1.65. *National Vanguard* No. 111, £1.50. Cheques/POs only to: Life Rune Books, PO Box XG22, Leeds LS14 6XN. Send SAE for lists.

Racial Loyalty: A newspaper for the survival and advancement of the white race. Please send 25 US dollars by IMO for one year's subscription (surface mail) to COTC, PO Box 400, Otto, NC 28763, U.S.A.

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 40p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.15 (British Isles) or £7.00 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50	+ 70p post
25 copies	£5.50	+ £2.39 post
50 copies	£10.00	+ £2.85 post
100 copies	£17.50	+ £3.30 post
150 copies	£25.00	+ £3.80 post
200 copies	£30.00	+ £4.20 post
300 copies	£42.00	+ £5.50 post
400 copies	£55.00	+ £5.50 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PQ Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion delay.

PUBLIC MEETING WOLVERHAMPTON

Saturday, September 22nd, 2.30 p.m.

Speakers will include:-

JOHN TYNDALL
JOHN PEACOCK

Assemble: Town Hall, North Street, 1.30 to 1.55 p.m.

ORGANISED BY BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY (WEST MIDLANDS REGION)

BNP five-a-side trophy goes to West London

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY football fives trophy returned south of the border to London, as West London BNP convincingly demolished all opposition in the competition held in Yorkshire on August 11th.

The competition very nearly was never held. A sports complex in Leeds had been hired for the event, but at the last moment the BNP organisers were informed that the facilities would not be available due to an 'electrical fault' that had suddenly developed. We soon found out that in fact the City Council, who owned the sports complex, had been tipped off that the hirers were the BNP. Even such an unpolitical event as a game of football, you see, is *verboden* where the BNP is concerned!

Other sports centres in the area were contacted but all with negative results — it seems that the tip-off about the BNP had gone the rounds!

The organisers were not to be thwarted, however, and eventually an open space was found somewhere in the vicinity, makeshift goalposts were erected, and the competition went ahead. It was the best yet!

Last year's holders, Glasgow BNP, generously allowed the competition to be held in a central location so as to ensure the best possible number of entries. Leeds was chosen. This year's competition benefitted from a good turnout and excellent weather, as eight teams battled it out in two groups of four, so that one team from each group would go through to the final.

In Group 1, last year's champions, Glasgow, narrowly lost to the North East 2-1 and to Edinburgh 3-2 and were perhaps a little unlucky. The North East just beat Edinburgh 1-0 and became the group winners by winning all their games. Unlucky Newark didn't win any of their games but lost two of them narrowly, thus saving some honour in what was the toughest and most evenly matched group.

If group 1 was the toughest group, Group 2 will be remembered for the very polished West London side, which destroyed all opposition, beating Leeds 5-2, the East Midlands 7-0 and Liverpool 13-1! A very young and keen Leeds side surprised everyone to finish runners up, beating Liverpool 6-0 and the East Midlands 6-4.

Liverpool won this year's wooden spoon award, losing all three games and conceding 24 goals — not surprising, given their large liquid lunch!

The two finalists, the North East of England and West London, fought a hard game in the first half, West London establishing a lead of 3-1. A North East revival was not to be, however, and the second half turned into a rout when the exhausted Geordies were over-run by the superior fitness of the London side. Had fitness not been a factor, or had the North East met West London at an earlier stage, it could have been a different story. But for this year West London are the BNP football fives champions.

The organisers of the competition would like to thank all those who made the effort to get to Yorkshire on the day.

Desktop publishing equipment: latest report

Those who contributed money to the purchase of our new typesetting equipment are entitled to know how we are progressing towards getting this into operation. The position is that we have had some difficulty installing the various programmes into our computer. This is now nearly completed, however, and we expect the equipment to be operational very soon.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH WEST LONDON

BCM Box 5103, London WC1N 3XX

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

HILLINGDON

PO Box 275, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 8XU

BARKING & DAGENHAM

PO Box 12, Dagenham, Essex RM10 7HE

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford TN26 3QP

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common, Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

DEVON

c/o GWR, Sheldon Lane, Dunsford, Exeter EX6 7AD

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

NORTH WALES

PO Box 3, Llangefni, Anglesey L77 7UY

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

PETERBOROUGH

PO Box 211, Peterborough, Cambs. PE3 8JE

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr., Birmingham B44 9LZ

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

LEEDS & BRADFORD

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

WAKEFIELD

PO Box 101, Wakefield WF2 9XY

SHEFFIELD

PO Box 44, Sheffield S1 1ES

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, NWDO, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY

PO Box 72, Paisley, Renfrew PA2 0BH

DUNDEE

PO Box 161, Dundee DD1 9YR

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Bromley (Kent), Newmarket, Colchester, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Stourbridge, North Notts., Newark, Mansfield, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Rochdale, Blackpool, Hull, Halifax, Dewsbury, Batley, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling, Fife, Aberdeen and Inverness. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

Please pass the ammunition, and keep us in the battle!

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY ANNUAL RALLY CENTRAL LONDON

Saturday, October 13th, in the afternoon

Further details of this rally will be given in next month's issue, in the October issue of **British Nationalist** and in a special bulletin to BNP party members nearer the date. We are announcing the date of the rally now, however, in order to ensure that everyone is informed well in advance of the event. This rally promises to be the best ever — even surpassing that of last year.

IMPORTANT! This year our rally will be attended by a guest speaker from overseas whose presence should be of enormous interest to all who come. We will be announcing his name next month but we can say now that he is one of the most distinguished and best-known nationalists in the world today. We feel certain that great numbers of people will wish to come and hear him. Watch this space!

We remind everyone that this event is not a BNP-members-only one; nationalists of all party affiliations and of none will be welcome. The party only reserves the right to exclude particular persons whose presence at the meeting may be thought to be prejudicial to good order. This would of course include all anti-nationalist elements.

The rally will be followed by an evening social, with details to be announced on the day. We urge all BNP units throughout Britain to begin NOW making preparations to send parties of delegates to this event. We want a bumper turnout. We promise those coming that they will not be disappointed!

New BNP group in East Midlands

THE latest area in which the British National Party has established an active unit is **Newark**, in the East Midlands. The unit has been formed as a result of the initiative of local members with the support of activists from Nottingham and Leicester.

Newark BNP for the time being will also incorporate the areas of Grantham and Lincoln pending further growth in those areas. In the case of Grantham it is probable that the

town will soon boast a BNP unit in its own right, thus at last establishing a full BNP presence in Mrs. Thatcher's birthplace!

The newly formed Newark Group was officially launched at a meeting in the town on Wednesday, August 22nd, when 30 BNP members and supporters listened to speeches by East Midlands Regional Organiser John Peacock and Sheffield member John Wood.

It was encouraging to see that more and

more youngsters are turning to nationalism, and this was reflected in the attendance at the Newark meeting.

Well done, Newark BNP!

Tax Appeal: target reached

We are pleased to announce that contributions to our special Tax Bill Fund last month were sufficient to allow us to reach our target, with a little bit over, which has been placed in reserve. We extend our sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to enable us to reach the desired figure, and we declare that the fund is now closed.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 30p for information pack to:-

**P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW**

(Telephone enquiries to 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....
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I enclose.....